

Practical Significance of Psycholinguistic Research

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Abstract. As in all fields, new trends and approaches emerge in linguistics. One such direction is psycholinguistics. The field of psycholinguistics has significantly increased the social importance of linguistics today. It created an opportunity to deeply analyze the nature of the language and the factor of its speakers, based on the peculiarities of not only the grammar or vocabulary part of the language, but even the phonetic-phonological level.

Key words: significanse, psycholinguistics, semantics, syntax, athropolinguistics, participants.

The field of psycholinguistics received attention relatively later in linguistics. It was formed as part of pragmatics separated from semantics and syntax. The fields of sociolinguistics, discourse theory, cognitive linguistics, and athropolinguistics have emerged in the context of psycholinguistics.

These directions have their place in the science network, and as the object and subject of research is defined, it becomes clear that there are many aspects related to the practical importance of linguistics. In particular, since psycholinguistic research covers issues related to temperament characteristics of communication participants, self-evaluation and its acceptance in the eyes of others, language science can rightly justify the services it provides to the people of society in the real sense.

The results of research conducted in this direction take linguistics from the level of a subject wrapped in a shell, dealing only with grammatical forms, to the level of an important branch that is necessary and necessary for every sphere of society. Such research covers all types of communication between people, whether it is medical or military, legal proceedings, law, education, international politics, diplomatic relations, trade agreements, or verbal agreements. It ensures the intended purpose, the effect and the profit from them.

Pragmatic research, particularly psycholinguistics, advocates the study of language without separating it from the human factor. The main focus of the research is the human being, his ability to express his thoughts in the form of a language unit. This opens the door to completely new research in science. This field is fundamentally different from the field of stylistics, i.e. methodology, of linguistics. While stylistics imposes certain requirements on the user in the use of language, psycholinguistics begins its analysis after the text has been created. This allows the concept of metalanguage, which is the research plan of linguistics, to be fully understood and implemented.

The results of psycholinguistic research closely support the vocabulary structure of the language, frequency analysis and the creation of a language corpus, which is in great demand today. With the passage of time, it is necessary to make certain changes while preserving the traditions of lexicology. If this need is solved on the basis of pragmatic approaches, the coefficient of the dictionary's response to society's requirements will increase, and language units in practical use will be scientifically confirmed.

Research conducted on the basis of a pragmatic approach increases the practical importance of linguistics. Psycholinguistic analysis plays an important role in the resolution of various gangs, groups, criminal issues or disputes in determining whether a crime has been committed. It will be possible to use the language material related to the incident to identify the suspect, to assess his mental state at that time by detecting the speech waves, and to clarify the investigation.

- *(Asadbek):... Tell me more correct words.*
- *(Kesakpolvan): I will find the old people's cock. Or will he bring your Sobitkhan from Kokon?*

(Shaytanat, 4-book, p. 77)

There are lexical and phonetic peculiarities in the use of the word "rooster" in this speech fragment, and these signs show the psycholinguistic character of understanding the psychological characteristics of the speaker, i.e., the fact that he is "selected" as necessary from among the units stored in the mind. In OTIL, the literal and figurative meanings of the word are defined as follows:

The male of domestic chickens and some chickens. 2. portable s. t. Tantibrave Analyzing, if the knowledge that exists in the mind under the lexeme "rooster", that is, that it is a bird, that it has the meaning of gender, that it screams loudly, and similar meanings are activated, then in the same text this word is selected from among other names of birds or the speaker (walker)) is chosen from among other creatures, it is understood that the rooster behaves higher than other birds, walks with a crow, and also features characteristic of the person whom the speaker wants to describe - his superiority over others, his laziness, he does not sit around, he is capable of everything and he has built a house for himself.

The phonetic processing in the expression of this form, i.e., the doubling and doubling of the "r" sound in it, has strengthened the meaning of highting, self-building.

So, if the linguistic units serve to name the objects in the world of existence, the activation of a sign of the linguistic units in the mind during the interpretation of a concept creates psycholinguistic signs in them.

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